

BARBER COUNTY INDEX.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1892.

LEON E. BEALLS,
EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER.
Subscription Price.....\$1.00 A Year.

PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET:

For President,
JAMES B. WEAVER,
of Iowa.
For Vice-President,
J. G. FIELDS,
of Virginia.

FOR CONGRESS—7TH DISTRICT.

HON. JERRY SIMPSON,
BARBER COUNTY.

For Governor,
LOHANE D. LEWELLING,
of Sedgewick county.

Lieutenant Governor,
FRANCY DANIELS,
of Crawford county.

Attorney General,
JOHN T. LITTLE,
of Johnson county.

Secretary of State,
H. S. OSBORN,
of Rooks county.

Auditor,
VAN R. PRATHER,
of Cherokee county.

Treasurer,
W. H. HIDDLE,
of Woodson county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
HENRY M. GANES,
of Saline county.

Associate Justice,
STEPHEN H. ALLEN,
of Lyon county.

Congressman-at-Large,
W. A. HARRIS,
of Leavenworth county.

State Senator—5th District,
H. B. LANDIS,
of Barber county.

Nominating Convention.

The county nominating convention of the people's party will meet at Medicine Lodge on the 13th day of August, 1892, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket and transacting all other business that may be found necessary. The primaries will be held at 2 o'clock the day before, for electing delegates and central committeemen, each precinct being entitled to three central committeemen. Below is the apportionment fixed by the central committee. As the apportionment of Kiowa has since been found to be too small we suggest that Kiowa choose and send up 15 delegates, subject to the acceptance of the convention.

Acton.....	4	Lake City.....	4
Albion.....	4	Medicine Lodge.....	4
Albion.....	4	Medicine Lodge.....	4
Albion.....	4	Medicine Lodge.....	4
Albion.....	4	Medicine Lodge.....	4
Albion.....	4	Medicine Lodge.....	4
Albion.....	4	Medicine Lodge.....	4
Albion.....	4	Medicine Lodge.....	4
Albion.....	4	Medicine Lodge.....	4
Albion.....	4	Medicine Lodge.....	4

seven plates have been rolled out by the new workmen at the Carnegie works and all have been condemned.

The democrats in the Third district have endorsed T. J. Hudson. Cheshire and two others bolted the convention.

If our republican friends are so anxious to prove Noble, Guthrie, et al. innocent, why not stand by Jerry and rush that investigation through.

We will give 90 cents in treasury notes, bank notes or gold for all the 70 cent silver dollars the republican laws have permitted to float. Now is your opportunity to speculate.

Information was filed on August 3rd against Robt. and Wm. Pinkerton; J. A. Potter and G. E. Cory, superintendents, and Erick, Lovejoy, Leishman and Corry, officials of the Carnegie works. The charge was murder, and these will be followed with charges of inciting riot. The parties appeared later and gave bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

We have a congressional polling sheet of which the Cresset is printing large numbers. It is arranged on the blocks of 20 plan of Anthony. It provides spaces for the name of the voter, post-office address and remarks, and columns to show republicans, democrats, populists, uncertainties and former politics. This enables them to know just how to talk in certain localities. Each man will have his block to look after and report, and then the leaders will know just how many negroes they want and where they are most needed. With this kind of work can it be possible there will be enough republicans left by November to look after the blocks.

Congressional Record: "Standing committee on Indian affairs—Messrs. Peck, Allen, Turpin, Rockwell, Bralley, Lynch, English, Glover, Kern, Wilson, Hooker, Hopkins and Harvey." This is from the Congressional Record which we have been in the habit of considering as authority. Yet the Cresset presumes to transcribe and contradict this authority. The Cresset and the Congressional Record seem to have a constant disagreement on the question of the membership of this committee and several other matters. The Congressional Record undoubtedly is obliged to take a back seat, for of course the Cresset is infallible and cannot lie. Why not wipe out the Record and substitute the Cresset.

Wichita Eagle: "Even the ignorant negroes of the south have too much regard for their own welfare and the welfare of their section and states to risk control of governmental affairs falling into the hands of the party of calamity, and consequently vote the democratic ticket. In a choice of evils they naturally choose the least." That's right. Plead democracy's cause. How you love them now. Boast of their 50,000 majority, which has so magically melted to 10,000. Boast how the "niggers" were used to defeat the will of the white people, boast how in their ignorance they clung to the old parties. Now boast how many you have shipped into the 7th district to defeat the will of the people. Boast of your contemplated triumph of ignorance and crime, while you howl for a force bill for the south, to work on southern fear, and see how long the people will endure it.

Col. Harris.

The following are among the points scored by Col. Harris. Col. Harris, in his speech here on the 2nd of August, said: "There is no doubt but they would rather have every one else elected than our Jerry." Continuing, he said this movement did not begin here. It began under far more unfavorable conditions in Europe, in Germany, France and England, in their struggle against royalty. The idea seems to be prevalent among some that the tariff produces all blessings, and we owe nothing to the goodness of God. If we doubt it we are called hay-seed socialists, free-trade fanatics, or flat-money lunatics.

He then proceeded to relate the story of the real cost and extortion of Kansas railroads according to his personal experience, showing that even when built with reckless extravagance, the cost was not over \$20,000 per mile, while bonds were voted to aid them and millions of acres of land, and yet they piled up a bonded indebtedness of \$60,000 per mile, on all of which the people are compelled to pay tribute. Among others he mentioned the Union Pacific, to which the Government loaned \$16,000 per mile, on first mortgage security.

After persuading the Government to take a second mortgage security, they then secured \$16,000 more per mile. He then described the origin of the Santa Fe system in a land grant, secured by a treaty with the Potawatomi Indians, ratified by the senate. He showed how the senate had thus given almost as much of the people's land as the New England states and Middle states combined, of which most has since been forfeited under their charters; but when commissioner Sparks and his assistant, Le Bourne, recommended that these lands be forfeited, they were dismissed, and the railroad was given the right of right of railroad power, inside of two months. He then gave an interesting account of the Credit Mobilier swindle, showing how the directors concerned, Stanford, Huntington and others, voting themselves stocks amounting to millions of dollars, and how, when an act of congress required paid-up stock, they lost their books and swore to the stock. He then stated that, as he had been agent for railroad lands in Kansas, he could give the range, township and section, of tract after tract, which had been transferred to high officers, and even to the governor of Kansas, without valuable consideration.

He then recalled the idea of Stephenson, that the railroad was the King's highway, and cited the Leavenworth bridge case, in which the courts decided that when the charters have expired the road reverts to the Government, thus establishing the ultimate proprietary right in the Government. Transportation, he stated, is, in modern life, essential, like the air, and should be as free as the air. That Government is best which best preserves the welfare of the people. There is no excuse for Government unless it promotes the welfare of the people. He then arraigned the United States Senate, and told how Patrick Henry fought for two long days against it, but was prevailed against by Randolph, who did not want to trust all legislation to the "common herd," as he called them. In opposition to this sentiment was that of Buckles, in his History of Civilization, showing that all reforms come from the lower classes and not the rulers.

This reform in railroad management, he said, was not new. Belgium has constructed, owned and operated roads of her own. Seventy-five per cent. of the roads there belong to the state, the remainder belonging to individuals, thus keeping up competition in improvements—competition without monopoly. Germany and France are the principal stockholders in their roads. Russia owns hers. England for a long time, permitted her roads to run like ours, but was finally compelled to put them under the strict supervision of a committee. Australia owns and operates her own roads. The financial wrecking policy of the American roads has usually been against the wishes of the managers, whose desire is to make the roads successful. We are not against such men—the true railroad men. But what is the Government to do? The interstate commerce commission has decided that they can do nothing but scold, having found out one helpless little freight agent to make a scape-goat for his employer. The State Board have decided that they have only advisory power.

The U. P. railroad will be a defaulter next year. They have been begging four years for relief at 2 per cent. The receivership, at present existing, is only one form of Government ownership. Let the Government take full charge of the Union Pacific and run branch lines to all the large centers. Duty demands it. Operation by the government has always proven a success. The roads of the United States are now bonded at \$61,000 per mile, on which we pay 4 per cent. interest, besides 2 per cent. dividends. They can be duplicated at from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per mile.

Turning, then, to the financial question, he spoke of the charges made that our plans were visionary and impractical, then gave Jno. Sherman's scheme for \$60,000,000 to be issued for a Nicaragua canal, on which to base a banking system. Visionary and impractical! Some of our bank paper issued on railroad bonds.

Battles and campaigns often turn on points we least expect. Neither Lee nor Meade intended to fight at Gettysburg, but the battle began and Round Top and its sister ridge became the vantage ground of the struggle. So in this campaign, silver coinage has become the pivotal question. Ingalls, Plumb and Perkins have supported it in the past; twenty-one democratic state conventions have decided for it, yet it has been ignored at the nod and beck of Lombard street and Wall street. The "honest dollar" twaddle is an insult to American intelligence, when we know that the essential cost of mining gold is less than the mining of silver; that the demand regulates the price, and that law can create demand by making silver money. The increase of the circulating medium will put a check to falling prices; and falling prices means misery certainly and always. Capital to-day will share no risks in any enterprise. It will only loan on time payments in cash, with the best of security. This is always a certain indication of approaching financial distress.

Geo. B. Anthony derides the idea of a silver dollar, claiming that it costs but 30 or 40 cents to produce it; but in this calculation he uses the cost only of the two most prolific mines in the world, the Granite Mountain mine and the

Broken Horse mine, in Australia, but he forgets to state that a few hundred dollars sets up a plant for reducing gold. The value of the coined material must be less than the bullion value to induce coinage. Benton had the grains in the gold coin reduced for this express purpose.

The clause demonetizing silver was introduced in the senate—that senate which originated the credit strengthening act, the exception clause, and others of similar import.

The demonetization act was passed by fraud; it was supposed to be merely a coinage regulation, and reading was dispensed with. Bland, Cameron, Pusey, Berchard, Conkling, Garfield, Allison, Voorhees, Blaine; all have thus expressed themselves. Even the newspaper reporters failed to find it out.

Remarks of Hon. Wm. A. Peffer, in the Senate, January 21, 1892.

That memorial comes from men of the highest character, officially representing a body composed of farmers and other classes of working people, with a voting strength of at least two and a half million persons of every shade of political faith on other questions, but agreed on these: (1) That to the Government alone belongs the right to prepare and issue the people's money; (2) that Government paper ought to take the place of bank notes in the currency of the country; (3) that the only proper and safe test concerning the amount of money needed by the people is their own reasonable estimate based on their personal experience; (4) that the control of the financial interests of the people ought to be placed and kept in their own hands and wholly taken away from particular persons and corporations; (5) that the rate of interest for the use of money on long time ought to be the same in all parts of the country, and that it ought not to exceed the average rate of net profit of business in the industrial pursuits as shown in the annual rate of increase in the value of the permanent wealth of the country.

If it be objected that the plan proposed by this bill would open the way for dangerous inflation of the currency, it may be answered that it is no more subject to this objection than the national bank law now and for a long time in force. The present bank capital, as the Comptroller's report shows, would carry a circulation of about \$550,000,000, or more than \$500,000,000 more than is now out. The banks could, if they choose to do so, increase their circulation to an unlimited extent. By act of congress, January 24, 1875, the limit on bank circulation was removed, so that from that time to the present the banks have had the legal right to increase their circulation to any extent. There is nothing in this bill more dangerous than that.

In fact, sir, there is practically no limit now to the inflation of money under the present system. Every bank check represents money. Every draft, every bill of exchange, every promissory note in bank, represents money. Every mortgage on real estate is every chattel mortgage, represents money. The only limit to the amount of money in use to-day, in one form or other, is the limit of the borrower's security. What a vast amount of money would be saved to the people if, as is proposed in this bill, the rate of interest were two per cent.

Concerning the probable depreciation of paper money, it may be said that whatever may have been the extent of depreciation in paper money in other countries, or what may have been the history of paper money experiments in this country, it will hardly be affirmed by well-informed persons that United States notes issued during the war of rebellion were treated fairly; that their apparent fluctuation in the money market, came from an inherent defect in the money itself, or that in their case there was a fair and honest test of the merits of that sort of money. Senators now present remember that these were purposely depreciated by direct legislation in order that they might be used to advantage in the purchase of bonds. But there was another reason for their depreciation and for their seemingly frequent changes of value.

The read from pages 22 and 23 of Finance Report, 1864:

"The experience of the few past months can not have failed to convince the most careless observer that, whatever may be the effect of a circulating medium upon the price of coin, other causes have exercised a greater and more deleterious influence. In the course of a few days the price of this article rose from about \$1.50 to \$1.85 in paper for \$1 in specie, and subsequently fell in as short a period to \$1.57, and then again rose as rapidly to \$2.50; and all without any assignable cause, traceable to an increase or decrease in the circulation of paper money, or an expansion or contraction of credit, or other similar influence on the market, tending to occasion a fluctuation so violent. It is quite apparent that the solution of the problem may be found in the unparalelled and criminal efforts of speculators, and probably of secret enemies, to raise the price of coin, regardless of the injury inflicted upon the country, or desiring to inflame it.

All such attempts should be indignantly frowned upon by a patriotic community, and the efforts of all good citizens invoked to counteract such nefarious schemes. A law providing for the exemplary punishment of combinations for such a purpose might tend to vindicate, if it could not fully protect, the public rights in this regard, and should be, so far as possible, rigidly enforced.

But whatever success might attend any effort to check speculation in coin, or to counteract its injurious effect, it is still obvious that, so long as there remains a large and increasing necessity for its use, and a limited supply, it will command a price commensurate with the necessity and the difficulty of obtaining it.

It was this speculation in gold which affected its value in the market, and the money of the people was charged with the gambler's crime. It is not true, Mr. President, that our paper money depreciated, except in its relation to gold coin. It remained at par with other things during the hour of its issue. The business of the country was done on a paper basis; gold and gold coin were commodities, dealt in the same as stock and bonds. They were not money in the sense that Government notes were money. There was no gold money in circulation among the people. Paper money was used to pay the soldiers, to pay contractors, to pay everybody in the ordinary trade of the country. Paper was used in the purchase of bonds. Duties on imports and interest on the public debt were paid in coin, but nothing else was.

I repeat, sir, our paper money did not depreciate. Gold went up and down as the state of the gold market was made to be, and as the demand for it was greater or less the price was higher or lower. Compared with gold, everything went down, paper money with the rest. But, compared with wheat or corn, or cotton, tobacco, beef, pork, or any of the products of labor, or with labor itself, the paper money remained at par. This suggestion may be helpful to persons who worry over the loss of "parity" between gold and silver. If we will keep our money at par with the things which are necessary for the lives and comfort of the people, it will matter little about the money-changers' quarrel over the phantom "parity."

But why should such notes depreciate? Our bonds did not go down, and the same power which issued them and kept them good would issue the notes proposed by this bill. At one time we had bonds outstanding to the amount of \$2,116,568,920. Our population at that time was about 38,000,000; our taxable wealth was about \$32,000,000,000, and the bonds, instead of depreciating, went up in the market until they commanded a premium of 30 per cent. and upwards. We have actually paid out \$56,288,549.78 in premiums on our bonds the last four years. So good did we expect our bonds to be that before we had issued one we had planned a system of banking on them; and so good did they actually become that the banks withdrew most of their bonds deposited as security to bill holders and sold them in order to take advantage of the premium. If our bonds be good, why should our notes be bad? Our wealth is constantly increasing; so is our population and business. If we were able to keep our bonds at or above par, it is difficult to understand why we could not manage to do as well by our notes.

It is not a new thing that is brought to the attention of the public now for the first time by a few men, here one and there one, anxious to court notoriety or to foist themselves into place to be stared at by the people. So strong that the honor and credit of the people that we have practically abandoned the coinage of one of the metals used by us nearly a hundred years for coin, and now purchase it only to warehouse it and hold it there as security for issues of paper money.

There is nothing new, then, in the bill presented by the senator from California so far as assuming paper money is concerned; but there are two other features of the bill which in this connection will appear to be new, or at least they will meet with opposition as if they were new, namely, first, to issue at one time a very large addition to the money of the country, and, second, to lend money to the people.

Hayseed's Note-Book.

Horace Greeley, founder of the New York Tribune, was a man who spent his long life in advocating reforms for the benefit of the common people. The Tribune became a great family newspaper of this country, the bulk of its circulation being in the rural districts. The news of "Jag" in the rural districts, given by Greeley, there was no question of general interest to his readers that he did not have the courage to meet, honestly and fearlessly. But how different is the tone of the Tribune of to-day. Three great political conventions have recently been held, each nominating a national ticket. The pages of the Weekly Tribune for weeks, has been teeming with the proceedings and incidents of the Minnesota and Chicago conventions. The Omaha convention, whose delegates represent millions of our people, has been silently ignored in its news columns, and not a line editorially has been written in reference to it. The Tribune of July 20th, has, however, turned the whole matter over to R. G. Horr, who has in his usual facetious way, forever set at rest the entire business. His article has the following head line:

In Great Need of a Tonic—A Party with a Torpid Liver—A Review of the Melancholy Platform of the People's Party.

He gives a short extract from the platform and then first spreads himself, but he is careful not to tackle the platform. It is unnecessary to quote further. The title shows how he meets the needs of the people's party. The New York Tribune founded by Horace Greeley, founded by Whitehall Reed.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, ring bones, swellings, stiles, thrains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by J. D. Karr.

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MINNETTE, The Greatest of Long Skirt Dancers.

The pastimes, Sports and Games of the Ancient

ROMAN HIPPODROME!

Two and Four horse Chariot Races! Standing Races! Elephant and Camel Races!

Male Flat Races! Female Jockey Races! Male and Female Hurdle Races!

21 HORSES Relined and Ridden by one man.

Pony Races! Sack Races! Man Against Horse Races! Monkey Races!

Wheel-barrow Races! Pick Wild West Races! Sully Races! Children Races!

DOUBLE 5-HORSE Tandem Race.

TWO COLOSSAL MENAGERIES!

ZEBRAS, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, HYENAS, PLUMAS.

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